

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed New York
HERALD.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 68

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE BURGUNDY
RETRAYANCE OF THE FORTY THIEVES. Matinee at 2.FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth
avenue.—JENNY OF THE BARRIERS. Matinee at 1.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th street.—
MUCH ABOUT NOTHING.BROOKLYN THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—A
GENTLEMAN FROM INDIANA.—FOUR O'CLOCK-TAKES.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY,
WITH NEW FEATURES. Matinee at 1 1/2.ROBERT THEATRE, Bowery.—CARPENTER OF ROCK-
HAWK.—JACK. Matinee at 1 1/2.BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—ANGEL OF MID-
NIGHT. Matinee at 1 1/2.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN
OPERA.—Matinee at 1-STAR OF THE NORTH.BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, between 6th
and 7th.—ROBERT AND JULIET. Matinee at 2.WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and
Broadway.—Afternoon and evening Performance.THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE YOUNG
RECTOR. Matinee at 2.MRS. F. B. GOWAN'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
LUCRETIA.—THE LAST SHIP.WATERLEY THEATRE, 12th Broadway.—LUCRETIA
BORRIS.—A PERFECT PICTURE OF BUSINESS. Matinee at 2.THEATRE COMIQUE, 14th Broadway.—COMIC SKETCHES
AND LIVING STATUES.—P. L. L. Matinee at 2 1/2.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 55 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN ENTERTAINMENT.—SINGERS OF THE BLONDES.BRITANNIA OPERA HOUSE, Broadway Building, 14th
street.—LITTONIAN MINSTRELS, 20.TORY PARTISAN OPERA HOUSE, 38 Bowery.—COMIC
VOICES, NEGRO MINSTRELS, 25. Matinee at 2 1/2.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUINESTRIAN
AND GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2 1/2.MOORE'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HONEY
MOON.—THE STATES LOVER. Matinee at 2 1/2.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 63 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, February 27, 1899.

Notice to Herald Carriers and News Dealers.

HERALD carriers and news dealers are in-
formed that they can now procure the requisite
number of copies direct from this office without
delay.All complaints of "short counts" and spoiled
sheets must be made to the Superintendent in
the counting-room of the HERALD establish-
ment.News men who have received spoiled papers
from the HERALD office, are requested to re-
turn the same, with proof that they were
obtained from here direct, and have their
money refunded. Spoiled sheets must not be
sold to readers of the HERALD.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The DAILY HERALD will be sent to subscribers
for one dollar a month.The postage being only thirty-five cents a
quarter, country subscribers by this arrangement
can receive the HERALD at the same price it is
furnished in the city.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated February 25.
It is thought that Marshal Serrano in the forma-
tion of his new cabinet will provide for the repre-
sentation of the republican interests.The Marquis of Harrington, Postmaster General,
has been elected to a seat in the British House of
Commons.The Turkish government has addressed a circular
of thanks to the great Powers for the attitude they
maintained in the late Turkey-Greek difficulty.

Cuba.

The volunteer regiments are preparing to take
the field against the insurgents. The brig J. D. Lincoln,
of Brunswick, Me., has been refused a clearance at
Havana because she came from a port declared to be
closed. A fight had taken place in the Cienfuegos
district, in which the Spaniards captured a Mexican
gunboat, which they instantly shot. The insurgents
also captured a Spanish gunboat, and have ordered to destroy all
the estates belonging to Spaniards.

Congress.

In the Senate yesterday the resolution to pay
Southern senators for the transportation of the
Fortieth Congress was called up, and pending
discussion upon it the morning hour expired. Mr.
Kellogg, of Louisiana, said that if the resolution
were to pass he would not avail himself of it, as he
had been a federal officer up to the time of his elec-
tion, and did not desire pay as a Senator for the same
time. The report of the conference committee on
the suffrage amendment came up and was the
subject of general debate until the recess. In the
evening session several pension bills were called up.
The debate on agreeing to the conference report on
the constitutional amendment was resumed, and the
report being finally accepted by the requisite majority
the President declared the amendment passed.In the House Mr. Garfield presented a report
from the Military Committee on the organization and
pay of the army. It recommends the consolidation
of the Quartermaster's, Commissary and Pay Depart-
ments, and of the ordnance, artillery, engineer and
signal corps, and the abolition of all the bureaus at
present granted and the consolidation of the system of
paying officers. The Defense Appropriation bill was
then considered in Committee of the Whole. Several
of the appropriations were for deficiencies in
the expenses of the army, and Mr. Chandler
opposed them, stating that the Indian war was
a mere fiction or farce, that there were not
troops enough on the plains to constitute a brig-
ade general's command, and the fight against
Black Kettle was a piece of treachery. Mr. Mallie
thereupon made a forceful onslaught upon Mr.
Chandler, and for a time considerable confusion
prevailed. One item in the bill was for the
payment of a salary to Mr. Harvey, the Min-
ister resident at Portugal. Mr. Spaulding moved
also to include the salary withheld from him
two years before and the interest on it, and stated
that he (Mr. Spaulding) was instrumental in stopping
Mr. Harvey's salary two years before and now he
wished to confess that he had not acted as a states-
man. A long and interesting debate ensued and
Mr. Spaulding's amendment was adopted, but the entire
paragraph was then stricken out. The committee
rose and proceeded to vote on amendments to the
Legislative Appropriation bill. One withholding
Special Commissioner Wells' salary was withdrawn by Mr. Moorhead, who stated
that he believed the incoming administration would
not stop Wells in the position. Another increasing
the pay of certain department clerks ten percent
was agreed to, but on reconsideration was rejected.
In the evening session the Harvey matter came upagain and the appropriation in his favor was
agreed to.

The Legislature.

A number of bills of minor importance were
reported in the State Senate yesterday. Bills were
introduced making appropriations to meet existing
deficiencies, incorporating a savings bank and in-
surance indemnity company in this city, and several
others. The resolution requesting our representa-
tives in Congress to vote for the repeal of the Tenth
of Office bill was passed. Mr. Malton's resolution,
recommending Horace Greeley for Minister to En-
gland, was returned to the author, after which the
Senate adjourned.In the Assembly two local bills were passed and
several reported. For the consideration of the House,
bills were reported fixing the salary of City Judge of
Brooklyn; relating to purchases of land from aliens,
and for the better protection of aliens. The Commit-
tee on Federal Relations reported a series of resolu-
tions on the subject of the Tenth of Office law, in
which President Johnson is severely censured. After
considerable discussion Mr. Jacobs moved a division
on the first resolution, recommending simply the
repeal of the law, which was adopted by 71 to 6. He
then moved a division of the preamble, which the
Speaker declared not divisible. Pending an appeal
from the decision, a call of the roll showed that
there was not a quorum present. The Speaker an-
nounced the names of the members composing the
committee to investigate the affairs of the Merchants'
Union Express Company. The Assembly then ad-
journed until March 5.

Miscellaneous.

General Grant, in a conversation relative to pro-
posed legislation for Georgia, stated that he thought
the Georgia delegation ought to be admitted in
Congress. He did not approve of the action of the
Georgia Legislature in expelling the negro members,
but he thought the courts could remedy the matter.General Banks is now understood to be a candi-
date for the Speakership of the House and has de-
veloped considerable strength. The report of the committee investigating the al-
leged bribery relative to the Alaska appropriation is
published. A considerable amount of testimony was
taken, but the substance of the whole thing
seems to indicate that no one was paid anything out-
side the actual amount of the purchase money,
\$7,000,000, \$25,000 of that, however, being given to
Robert J. Walker for his services as counsel in help-
ing the appropriation through, and \$3,000 to Mr. D.
C. Forney, of the Washington Chronicle, for setting
forth the merits of the purchase in his paper.General Sheridan, since the close of the Indian
war, is bending his energies to weeding out desper-
ate and lawless white men from the Indian Territory.
In the latter part of January he issued an order send-
ing beyond the limits of the territory Dr. Holmes,
Don Carlos and S. T. Wakeley, formerly Indian
agents, for inducing Indians to steal cattle. Samuel
Peters is also ordered out of the territory, the Gen-
eral believing him to be an improper person to re-
main in proximity to the Indians.The body of Wm. the Andersonville jailer, was
examined on Thursday, when it was discovered that
it had been partially dissected. The skull was re-
moved and the flesh sewed up; an arm was also
gone. The remains were much decomposed.The capital of West Virginia is to be located at
Charleston, on the Kanawha river, after April, 1870.
Official proclamation has been made in Washing-
ton of the new naturalization treaty with Mexico.
The Metropolitan Police bill for Philadelphia has
been defeated in the Pennsylvania State Senate.
Governor Geary denies having telegraphed advice
to General Grant relative to his Cabinet.Stimmons and Sharpe, who were supposed to be
connected with the recent horror, known as the
Coxsackie murder, have been discharged, the Grand
Jury having no evidence against them.The trial of Robert D. Fyke, the alleged wife poison-
er, is in progress in Worcester, Mass. It is ex-
pected that the trial will not be concluded for
several days.

The City.

The "Griffith Gaunt" case came up before Judge
Clerke again yesterday. Charles Reade, the English
novelist, sues Charles Sweetzer, formerly editor of the
Round Table, for libel in some editorials he
passed upon the work, calling it immoral. The de-
fence raised the question that Reade was not the
author of the work, and after hearing argument on
the question the Court reserved its decision.The alleged drawback fraud case was continued
before Commissioner Jones in Brooklyn yesterday.
The testimony taken was of much interest, the con-
federate who betrayed the prisoners giving a de-
tailed statement of how the alleged frauds were
perpetrated. The case was finally adjourned until
Tuesday.Magaldi's wounds have nearly healed, and he now
talks about his recent attempt at suicide very
rationally. He says he committed the deed with a
narrow, bladed knife that had been furnished him
for his meals and that he was in despair at the mo-
ment.Another railway war has just been instituted in
the courts, this time between the Atlantic and Great
Western and the Erie companies. It is instituted by
the Great Western parties to compel Erie to ap-
propriate certain moneys to pay mortgages on the
Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.The Archer line new steamship India, Captain
Munroe, will leave pier 20 North river at twelve M.
to-day for Glasgow, calling at Londonderry to land
passengers.The steamship Adriatic, Captain Eldridge, will
leave pier 21 East river this afternoon for Galveston,
Texas.The sidewheel steamer Quaker City, Captain Ellis,
will sail at three P. M. to-day from pier 38 North
river for Havana and New Orleans.The steamship San Salvador, Captain Nickerson,
will leave pier No. 8 North river at three P. M. to-day
for Savannah.The steamship George Washington, Captain Gager,
will sail at three P. M. to-day from pier No. 9 North
river, for New Orleans.The Old Dominion line steamship Isaac Bell, Cap-
tain Bourne, will leave pier 37 North river at three
P. M. to-day for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond.The steamer Flag, Captain Hoffman, for Mobile
via Fernandina route, will sail from pier 20 North
river at three P. M. to-day.The steamer Empire, Captain Price, will leave pier
15 East river at four P. M. to-day for Washington
and Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, Va.The stock market yesterday was without important
features, except for the express stocks, which de-
clined several per cent. Governments advanced on
the receipt of the news that the London price had
gone up to 131 1/2. Gold settled to 131 1/2, closing finally
at 131 1/2.

President's Arrivals in the City.

Captain J. N. Atkey, of the United States Army;
General H. C. Cogswell, of Philadelphia; C. W. Ander-
son, of Tennessee; and General R. F. Bruce, of New
York, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.Lieutenant Governor Wm. Brock, of Chicago; C. H.
Sherrill, of Washington; and J. M. Hoxie, of Boston,
are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.E. T. Taylor, of Alabama, is at the New York
Hotel.Judge Sherman, of Washington; Robert Hamilton,
of the West Indies; James R. McKean, of Saratoga;
David Lyman, of Connecticut; John B. Ailey, of
Massachusetts; and Oscar Reiver, of St. Louis, are at
the Astor House.Dr. Fred Henry, of New York; Dr. Bell, of Paris;
Francis W. Kild, of Rochester; and D. C. Littlejohn,
of Buffalo, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.Dr. Wm. Dawson, of Cambridge, Mass.; W. J.
Clark, of Southampton; and Captain Robert Sit-
grave, of Madison, Ohio, are at the St. Julien Hotel.Dr. Henry R. Ritter, of Norfolk, Va.; James Foster,
James Elliott and Frank Scott, of Pittsburgh, are at
the Maitly House.Captain B. S. Humphries, of the United States
Army, and Alonzo Hastings, of Leavenworth, are at
the St. Charles Hotel.Bones.—The Philadelphia Age recommends
A. Bone for a place in Grant's Cabinet. No,
not Grant has bones enough already—first
class bones, professional bones, treble bass
bones and bones—perfect Max Bone.A WARNING.—The way to destroy any man's
chance for a place in the Cabinet is to go at
Grant with his name, as McClure did with
Curtin's.

Important Declaration from General Grant—Not a Party Man.

"The man on horseback"—the coming
man—has evidently a plan and a will of his
own. As the President of the republican
party, and the elected servant of its managing
politicians in the division of the spoils, he was
pretty thoroughly sounded on Thursday last
by Colonel A. K. McClure, of Philadelphia,
but all in vain. Colonel McClure, it appears,
first urged it as a matter of the utmost impor-
tance that the Cabinet member from Pennsylv-
ania should be ex-Governor Curtin, because
he had the entire confidence of the party, and
was recommended, among others, by Governor
Geary, who would be a candidate for re-elec-
tion next fall; and by Judge Williams, who
would be the administration candidate next
fall for the place which he holds on the Su-
preme Bench of the State. General Grant
replied, in substance, that Governor Curtin was
not his man, and that while he desired the suc-
cess of the administration candidates in Penn-
sylvania he did not see why they should
appoint his Cabinet. Baffled upon Curtin
McClure next appealed against the appoint-
ment of any man of the type of George H.
Stuart, who belonged to a class that were
unknown to the active politicians, and would
give the party no strength if appointed. In
short, any man of that set, in distributing the
patronage of the State, would be the ruin of
the party. General Grant answered that he
did not see what objection there could be to
Mr. Stuart, for instance, who had done so
much to sustain the loyal cause during the
war. McClure insisted that Stuart, though a
worthy gentleman, was not the man in a Cab-
inet position to vitalize a party. General
Grant's answer was, "I am not the repre-
sentative of a party myself, though a party
voted for me."This ended the argument. McClure had
nothing further to say, except that he had mis-
taken the standpoint from which to discuss the
question of the Cabinet of Grant, and so the
matter stands. The head managers of the
republican party of Pennsylvania have been
informed, through their deputy, by General
Grant that the appointment of his Cabinet is a
task upon which he intends to exercise his
own judgment, which makes him master of
the situation. It is the old Jackson policy
revived. The amiable Lincoln tried the
McClure policy of conciliating his leading
party politicians in his Cabinet by making it up
mainly from his rivals in the Chicago Nominat-
ing Convention, from Seward down to Bates,
and it was a great mistake. But for the pres-
sure of the war, which enforced a sort of har-
mony, the clashing Cabinet intrigues, to go no
further, of Seward and Chase to supplant each
other in the line for the succession would have
broken up Lincoln's Cabinet in a month. As it
was, those clashing intrigues were too much for
Cameron and too much for Chase, and would
have been too much even for Seward had he
not wisely in season adopted the saving alterna-
tive of sinking his own pretensions in the
superior claims of the President. This saved
him to Lincoln and has kept him with Johnson.
It is enough, however, that Lincoln's Cabinet
experiment of conciliating the different cliques
of his party politicians was a signal failure,
and Grant is wise in resolving upon a different
course.As the main result upon the main topic of
his conversation with General Grant the per-
nicious Colonel McClure is satisfied that Mr.
George H. Stuart is the chosen Pennsylvanian
for the new Cabinet. He is represented as a
native of Ireland, an original abolitionist, an
old line republican, President of the Christian
Commission of the war, a prosperous Philadel-
phia merchant and a Scotch Presbyterian. With
this admirable record Greeley is de-
lighted, and dwells with especial satisfaction
upon Stuart's active church services as a Cove-
nant, and in view of the faithful work of
this Church in the thirty years' war against
Southern slavery. But the latest rumors from
Washington say that McClure is mistaken and
that Stuart is not the man. The Pennsylvania
politicians, therefore, of the Curtin-Forney
faction will have to exercise the virtue of
patience for a few days, as our New York
Cabinet-makers are trying to do. A batch of
them waited upon General Grant shortly after
McClure and suggested Judge Pierpont as a
good man for New York. The General replied
that he liked him very much, but of course
could not say just yet anything more, except
that so State, as New York now has, shall
have two members of the Cabinet. It seems
to be understood, however, that New York
will get one, and the New Yorkers, thus com-
forted, gracefully stepped out.The office-seekers and office-holders, en
masse, cannot be patient; but the plan re-
solved upon by General Grant of burning their
office-begging letters and of withholding any
positive information concerning his Cabinet
has made them somewhat cautious. They
keep at a respectful distance from the new
fountain of power, but they are busy among
the managing politicians. The lesson given to
McClure will doubtless have a wholesome
effect upon all these self-important politicians.
It may derange all their calculations of the
distribution of the plunder in this State or that
State, but it will do them good. It will op-
erate to reduce the hordes expected in Wash-
ington from and after the 4th of March. It is
evident that General Grant will make short
work of them and their trains of office-beggars.
His hint to McClure covers a broader margin
than his Cabinet. It means that as President
Grant will not be like poor Pierce or Buchanan,
the slave of a clique of politicians; nor like
Lincoln, the head of a wrangling Cabinet; nor
like Johnson, victimized by flunkies and un-
scrupulous office-beggars. It means, too, that
the dominant party in Congress are to have in
this soldier President something much more
like Jackson than Johnson.ANOTHER STOCK BOARD, in the shape of a
Free Exchange, is proposed by certain sore-
heads who cannot gain admission to the pre-
sent Wall street boards. This move is made,
not in the interest of the public—for the boards
already in existence are more than sufficient
to transact all the legitimate business of the
city—but to gratify the stock gambling mania
of those who so are excluded.THE CURTAIN RAISED.—It is stated that the
curtain has been partially raised on Grant's
Cabinet, so far as Pennsylvania is concerned,
but it isn't the kind of Curtin the radicals
want.

The Metropolitan Excise Law.

The discussion of the Metropolitan Excise
law before the Committee on Internal Affairs
on Wednesday and Thursday does not seem
likely to lead to a speedy repeal or even modifi-
cation of the present law by the New York
Legislature. Nevertheless the arguments
which several democratic representatives and
German republican delegates from New York
city have presented to the committee in favor of
essential modifications are undeniably strong.
General Sigel, who headed the German depu-
tation from this city, introduced a bill of Mr.
Hodges, of Brooklyn, which, he said, was not
intended to repeal this law, but to amend such
portions of it as were, in the opinion of a
large number of citizens of New York, oppres-
sive and immoral. He objected to arbitrary
arrests by the police, and denounced as un-
natural the section which compels a child to
become the accuser of its parent. He asked
that liquor stores should be closed only
during certain specified hours on Sunday. He
proposed, not unreasonably, that violations of
the law should be punished by fine and im-
prisonment like other misdemeanors, and not
by a revocation of the license, and that the
violation should be reported to a magistrate,
and not arrested and imprisoned by a police-
man. Other delegates opposed the law as
unconstitutional; as converting the police and
the Excise Commissioners into a judiciary; as
placing upon a particular trade restrictions
from which other trades are free; as distin-
guishing in favor of a class, the rich versus
the poor—in fine, as being at once a despotism
and a failure. It was shown that there is
more liquor sold in New York without than
with a license. The increased Sunday con-
sumption of liquor and Sunday drunkenness
illustrate the old Scriptural statement that
"where the law is there doth sin much more
abound." General Sigel earnestly defended
the rights of his countrymen to enjoy the
habits to which they are accustomed, whether
on Sunday or any other day, and Colonel
Murphy was shocked at hearing Rev. Mr.
Taylor call upon God to punish the arm of any-
body who disagreed with his own Sabbatarian
opinions. In replying to General Sigel Rev.
Mr. Taylor had made this pious invocation,
after declaring that "the Sabbath was an
American right, and no foreigner should be
permitted to bring a European Sabbath here."
He also made the mild declaration that "he
was not only in favor of the law, but if he had
his will he would sweep the whole liquor
interest and trade into the deepest pit." If
the Germans persist in going to the opposite
extreme and demanding the removal of all
restrictions upon the Sunday traffic—against
which the feeling in the Legislature is still too
strong—"they may," says our Albany cor-
respondent, "spoil all the efforts of the friends
of modification. It will be some time, how-
ever," he adds, "before the bill comes out of
the hands of the committee." Meanwhile
public opinion in favor of rational and just
modification of the Metropolitan Excise law is
steadily gaining ground.

More of the Ocean Yacht Race.

The letter of Commodore Douglas to Mr.
Ashbury is admirable in tone and in its
points. In a former letter, it will be remem-
bered, the Commodore challenged the owner of
the Cambria, indicating rather than declaring
the kind of race he would like. Mr. Ash-
bury's misapprehension of that letter having
made it necessary to write more explicitly,
the challenger now says:—"My desire is to
sail over a course entirely outside of the En-
glish Channel, such as to the coast of Spain or
to the Azores and back." He further says
that if this is not approved he will be content
with a race out and in fifty miles to seaward
from the west coast of Ireland. It should be
observed that this last is a proposition for an
out and out ocean race of the first order, as
the Irish coast is the worst in the world to
head from, since the vessel has the westerly
sweep of three thousand miles of the Atlantic
against her. We do not see how Mr. Ash-
bury can misunderstand this, nor how he can re-
fuse it. He is willing to make a race to test
the seagoing qualities of the boats, and he
surely cannot shy a little additional test of the
pluck and capability of the navigators. Hav-
ing so readily accepted the Sappho for a race
in the English Channel can he refuse to try
her in the open sea, when it is the claim of
English yachtsmen that their boats alone are fit
for the ocean and ours fit only for rivers? Com-
modore Douglas' letter must also certainly
call the attention of English yachtsmen to
the evident unfairness of what is designated
"Thames measurement." He presents the
single fact that while by one measurement the
Sappho is made twice as large as the Cambria,
by another the two boats are within a trifle
of the same size. Such a fact as this, if there
is any fair play among English yachtsmen, must
surely prevent them insisting on their measure-
ment as a standard for international matches.A BAD EXAMPLE BADLY FOLLOWED.—The
republican Senators in the Legislature appear
to be apt scholars and are not likely to be out-
done by their teachers in Congress in elegance
of diction and purity of lingual expression.
During the discussion in the Albany Senate on
Thursday upon the resolution to recommend
the repeal of the Tenth of Office law Senator
Kennedy used this language:—"When the tocsin
sounds the death knell of the disgraced
administration about to retire it would be time
enough to repeal the law." Senator Parker
also said that President Johnson "would go
forth as Cain went forth from the presence of
his Maker!" That smacks a good deal of the
old impeachment style of language, only on a
small scale. Surely this is following a bad
example very badly.THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PASSED.—
It will be seen by the news from Washington
that the Senate has accepted the constitutional
amendment agreed upon by the committee of
conference of the two houses. It is shown of
the extreme radical features and therefore did
not suit some of the ultra Senators. It is a
harmless amendment, and, in fact, only
amounts to a declaration of the right of all
men, of whatever race or color, to the suffrage.
Nothing is said about the right to hold office.
The mountain has been in labor a long time
and has now brought forth a mouse.THE GREAT UNKNOWN.—McClure tells
General Grant that Stuart is unknown in Penn-
sylvania. Who knows McClure?

Recovery of the Second Cuba Cable.

It will be remembered by our readers that
the attempt of the International Ocean Tele-
graph Company to lay a second cable between
Key West and Havana failed last year from
the drifting too far to the eastward of the
steamer Narva while laying it, and the conse-
quent necessity of dropping some miles from
the shore the end that was to have been landed
in Cuba. The end was buoyed, but the buoy
rope broke one hundred and twenty-five
fathoms below the surface, and hence the
necessity of grappling for the cable in the
same manner that the Great Eastern grappled
for the first Atlantic cable. The work to
recover the Cuba cable was performed under
very different circumstances from that of re-
covering the Atlantic cable. The latter lay at
a depth of one thousand nine hundred and
eighty fathoms, on a level bottom, under still
water; while the Cuba cable was lost at a
depth of eight hundred fathoms, on an uneven
bottom, and with a vast volume of water
driving over it at an average rate of four miles
an hour.Preparations for the work were made by
placing on the steamer New England, machinery
similar to that used for recovering the lost
Atlantic cable on board the Great Eastern.
Owing to the strength of the current the grap-
pling ropes were required to be unusually
strong. They consisted of sixteen steel wires,
each encased in Manila hemp, and laid up in
strands of four each. This rope was divided
into lengths of two hundred fathoms, with
shackles and swivels between each. The
point where the cable was found was passed
over with the grapples six times, and thrice
the cable was caught. On the first
occasion the cable parted, through some
fault in the machinery, and the second time
it parted at a splice, a heavy sea running.
On the 15th of February it was caught again
and successfully raised and landed, and now
we have a double cable to Cuba, as we have
to Europe. The operations were performed
under the personal supervision of General
William F. Smith, President of the Interna-
tional Telegraph Company, and Sir Charles
Bright, engineer-in-chief of the company.
This event is another assurance of the practi-
cability of handling ocean cables and laying
them, and will conduce to strengthen the
science of ocean telegraphy.

An Impudent Politician.

Mr. McClure wants General Grant to appoint
to his Cabinet from Pennsylvania some man
who will keep the republican party in that
State together—who will vitalize it, and
make it "pulse." This is the true
political argument, and what these
words as used by politicians mean can
be understood when people understand
McClure. McClure some months ago went out
to the Indian country and there saw how things
could be done in the way of a big job. His
eyes were opened—he was excited. He must
get that thing in his hands somehow. Curtin
is McClure's man. McClure pulls the wires
that move Curtin in the eyes of the public,
just as Thurlow Weed has pulled the wires for
many political puppets from this State.
McClure's plan, then, was to make Curtin Sec-
retary of the Interior, and through him as such
Secretary to get possession of the Indians.
This is the whole of it. This is what his con-
cern for the "republican party" means, and
this is the beginning, the middle and the end of
all that he had in view in his indecorous as-
sault on the President elect.STOCK GAMBLING AND THE CABLE TEL-
EGRAMS.—On Thursday, when our bonds took
a sudden leap of one or two per cent in
London, the despatches to the Associated Press
were curiously silent. The blame cannot be
attributed to the wires or cable this time; for
the foreign bankers and private speculators on
Wall street knew it, and made use of their
knowledge very advantageously, several hours
before the information reached the press. As
Artemus Ward would inquire, "Why is this
thing so thushy?" every time there is a chance
to speculate by suppressing the telegrams? The
Western Union Company ought to institute
an inquiry as to the cause of the delay.MORE RUMORS FROM WASHINGTON ABOUT
THE NEW CABINET.—We have more rumors
from Washington about General Grant's Cab-
inet, but nothing definite; no, not even as to
that Pennsylvanian. The politicians are in a
great mood and General Grant quietly smiles.
It is not certain as to Mr. Stuart, though the
President elect continues to speak very highly
of him and expresses great regard for him
whenever his name is mentioned. The pre-
vailing impression is that Mr. Stuart is the
Pennsylvanian man. It is now reported that
General Grant has gone a little further and
said that New York is to have one Cabinet
appointment and also Ohio, Illinois and the
South, and that New England is to have one.
It is further stated that all the Cabinet ap-
pointees will be in Washington by the time of
the inauguration. Still these are only rumors.
The sphinx at Washington around whom all are
buzzing and anxiously watching has not yet
spoken plainly. He only smiles.

The Alaska Investigation a Fizzle.

We publish to-day the report of the Com-
mittee of Congress relative to the bribery in-
vestigation concerning the Alaska purchase
money. There is nothing new in the report
beyond what has appeared from time to time
in the HERALD, except the conclusions of the
committee, and in these it is stated there is no
evidence to show that members of Congress or
the press had been bribed. But it is clear from
the evidence that some of the Bohemians in
Washington did make desperate efforts to get
hold of a portion of the Alaska purchase
money. The committee exonerates, however,
the respectable portion of the press and the
press generally. The only lobby fund used, as
far as was proved, was that paid to Mr. R. J.
Walker in the shape of a fee. According to
the statement of the committee seven millions
and thirty-five thousand dollars were forwarded
to Baring Brothers for the Russian govern-
ment, though it is known there was one check
drawn for only five millions. The balance of
a two million one hundred and sixty-five thou-
sand dollars appears to have been swallowed
up in commissions, fees and costs. The com-
mittee complains that it could not get at all
the information desired; so that there still re-
mains a cloud over the Alaska purchase
transactions.

John Bright on Ocean Penny Postage.

At a banquet of the Associated Chambers of
Commerce held the other evening in London
John Bright made a characteristic speech, and
urged, we are told, the importance and neces-
sity of adopting the system of ocean penny
postage. There is no public man living now
in England whose name is so extensively
and honorably associated with reform as John
Bright. Since 1832 up until the present time
there has been no reform movement in Great
Britain to the success of which